

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 855.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1803.

PRINTING OFFICE, AND BOOK STORE.

(Removed from Philadelphia).

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

INFORMS his Friends & the Public, that he has opened his PRINTING OFFICE & BOOK STORE, between Mr. Bradford's Office and Mr. Marshall's Tavern.

THE Merchants of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, may be supplied with School and Miscellaneous Books, on the same terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore, (adding carriage.) As soon as paper can be procured, the printing of Spelling Books, &c. will be commenced.

Amongst his present stock on hand, are

- 2 Sets Hume's History of England, with the Continuation,
 - 2 Sets Shakespeare's Works, with Johnson's notes,
 - 4 Chaptal's Chemistry,
 - 2 Materia Medica,
 - 75 Goldsmith's England, } Abridged.
 - 50 do Rome, } ged.
 - 150 Scott's Lessons,
 - 100 Sheridan's Dictionary, large and small,
 - 150 Bibles, octavo school & pocket,
 - 500 Testaments,
 - 1000 Spelling books, assorted,
 - 2000 Primers.
- With a variety of Miscellaneous Books.
- Expected in a few weeks, a quantity of The Baltimore Collection, and Rippon's Hymns.

PROPOSALS

Are issued for Printing by Subscription,

A NEWS-PAPER,

TO BE CALLED

The

INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER;

Of a size nearly equal to the Philadelphia Papers at 12s. per annum. Lexington, January 18th, 1803.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean LINEN or COTTON RAGS.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the subscribers, by bond, note or book account, are requested immediately to pay the same—TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, HOGS' LARD, & BEES' WAX, will be taken in payment at the market price; after this notice should any person, omit making payment, they will be sued.

On the arrival of Geo. Poyzer, Wm. Macbean intends starting to New-Orleans, and thus tenders his services to any persons who may have business to transact either at Natchez, Orleans, or in the eastern states, on commission.

W. Macbean attends every day at the Insurance Office.

MACBEAN & POYZER.

8th January, 1803. 5t

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS going to Philadelphia early in the spring, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to pay by the first of February next—those who fail to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a credit hereafter, and will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, Country Linen, Bees-wax, Gools Feathers, &c.

Has just received a Handsome Assortment of

QUEENS' WARE, COTTON CARDS,

And daily expects a large assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c. and a handsome collection of Books.

GEORGE ANEDRSON.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1803. 1t

N. B. A FARM about three miles from Lexington on the Tate's creek road either to sell or rent. Apply as above.

CLARKE COUNTY,

October Term, 1802.

Micajah Clarke, complainant,

against

Josias Bullock, William

Bullock, George Caldwell,

well, Samuel Smith, Denf-

& Patterson Bullock. } dents.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Josias and Samuel, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on the second day of the next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed.

That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county, and that another copy be published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

Telle,

D. BULLOCK, C.C.O.S.

TAKEN up by by RICHARD S. KEES, Madison county,

A DARK BAY FILLEY,

about two years old, four feet eight inches high, a white spot on her forehead and a snip; appraised to 12l. October 4th 1802, before me.

* STEPHEN TRIGG.

TAKEN up by LEWIS NOEL, living one and an half miles from Gurd's Ferry, in Jefferson County, a chestnut ferrel MARE, four years old, no brand perceivable—some saddle spots, shod before, 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to 60 dollars.

Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1802.

JOHN LOWERY.

Taken up by Harmon Cravens, living in Jefferson county, near Shreve's mill, a

DARK BAY MARE,

about five years old next spring, five feet high, a blaze face and three white feet, branded B on the near shoulder; appraised to 20l. Nov. 27, 1802. Telle

Samuel H. Woodson, C. J. C.

Fayette County, scd.

Taken up by Charles Carr, near Walnut-Hill meeting house, a small

WHITE HORSE,

twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded but not legible; appraised to 8l. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1803.

H. Harrison.

Taken up by William Nelson, Harrison county, Raven creek, a

RED ROAN HORSE,

three years old last spring, upward of fourteen hands high; appraised to 18l.

C. T. Andw. Hampton,

19th Nov. 1802. †

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with, or crediting my wife Lucy Hoff, as I am determined to comply with no contracts made, or debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

Paul Hoff.

January 20th 1803. †

Madison County scd.

June Court 1802.

John White, complainant,

Against

William Weathers, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Weathers, having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be published for two months in the Kentucky Gazette, another set up at the court-house door, and a third published at the Stone Meeting-house some Sunday after divine service.

A copy,

* Telle Will. Irvine, C.M.C.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received, and are now opening,

A Large & Complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

Queens' China & Glass Ware,

& Window Glass;

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate

All of which being purchased

lower than any imported into this

state, will be sold accordingly, for

CASH IN HAND.

Lexington, November 17, 1802.

THE Legislature having by act of Assembly, approved December 16th, 1802, authorized the President and Directors of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, to en-

crase, their Capital Stock to Fifty

Thousand Dollars; by disposing of

Shares at one hundred dollars each,

in addition to those already sub-

scribed, until the Shares amount to five

hundred—

In pursuance of which,

The President and Directors

GIVE NOTICE,

That for the accommodation of the

Citizens of this State in general,

they have appointed the following

persons to open Books, and to re-

ceive the first payment of such per-

sons as wish to become Subscribers,

viz.

THOMAS TODD, at Frankfort.

RICHARD STEELE, Louisville.

JAMES BIRNEY, Danville.

KELLY & BRENT, Bourbon.

DANIEL VENTNER, Washington.

DAVID ZEIGLER, Cincinnati.

JOHN WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

Subscriptions will likewise be re-

ceived in Lexington by the PRES-

IDENT & DIRECTORS—No one per-

son can subscribe for more than 10

shares.

As it is presumed that the Institu-

tion will become advantageous not

only to the subscribers and the com-

merce and trade of our state, but to

the whole Western country; the

books will be opened on the 24th in-

stant, for fourteen days only, after

which they are to be returned to

the President and Directors in Lex-

ington, who will then take measures

to fill the subscription in other states,

should there remain any shares un-

disposed of.

By order of the board.

W. MORTON, President.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber,

(out of his stable) A SADDLE,

almost new, has been used about

three months; the maker's name is

Seth Creigh, which will be found

under the skirt of the saddle. Any

person who will give such informa-

tion as will enable me to prosecute

the thief, shall have the above re-

ward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the

Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle

will be offered for sale in this nei-

ghborhood.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN

C. OWINGS & Co. are requested to

make payment to the Subscriber, be-

fore the 15th of March next. The

situation of the company will not ad-

mit of their giving longer indul-

gence.—And those who have de-

mands against said firm, are request-

ed to bring them forward for adjust-

ment.

JAMES MORRISON,

Agent for J. C. Owings & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 24, 1803. 4p

Taken up by John Dozier, in Nel-

son county, in the neighborhood of

Chaplain's fork, an

IRON GRAY FILLEY,

Judged two years old past, no brands

perceivable, judged thirteen hands

three inches high; appraised to 10l.

Traves Davis, J. P. N. C.

July 23d, 1802. †

BOAT BUILDING.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform the public, that they have now on hand at Bowling's Landing, on the Kentucky river, TEN ORLEAN BOATS, for sale. Any person applying can have one completed by giving one week's notice. For terms apply to

Azariah Prather,

At Bell's Mills,

or Nathaniel Morrison,

Stephen H. Reed,

At the Landing.

January 19, 1803. †w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-5 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }
January 14th, 1803 }

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Danville Post Office, which if not taken out within three months, will be returned to the General Post Office, as dead letters

B

Major John Blanton, Danville.

C

Hugh Caldwell, near Danville.

D

John Denny, John Downey 2;

John Davis, 2; William Dougherty

John Adam Millar Ky. 6 miles from Danville.

F

Thomas Finley, near Danville, 2.

H

Isaac Heylin, Danville.

I

Samuel Johnston.

M

Col. Robert Middleton, near Dan-

ville, John M'Mullin or David Mat-

thews, to the care of Wm. M'Gum-

merly.

T

William Tunice, Mercer county, 2.

W

John Wilton, son to James Wil-

son, near Danville, Major Andrew

Wallace, William Wylie, Boon's

creek.

Jos. HERTLICK, P. M.

Danville, 1st January, 1803.

ROUND TEXT COPIES,

Maybe had at this Office,

Price 2/3.

DEFENSIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act to establish Circuit Courts."

Approved, December 24th, 1802.

WHEREAS further regulations and provisions are necessary to carry the act to establish circuit courts into full and complete operation—

Sec. 1. Be it further enacted, that hereafter it shall be the duty of the attorney general to attend the court of appeals, general court, federal court for the Kentucky district, as counsel for the commonwealth, and shall give counsel to the different officers of government when called upon for that purpose as heretofore, and the said attorney general shall receive for his services the sum of four hundred dollars annually out of the public treasury, in lieu of the former salary allowed him by law, to be paid quarterly.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that in all causes at law and in equity, where the title or boundaries of land shall come in question in the circuit courts, the attorney fee to be taxed in the bill of costs, shall be the same as has been allowed heretofore in the district courts, and in all other cases the same fee shall be allowed as heretofore has been in similar cases in the quarter session courts.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that each circuit court shall from time to time appoint rule days, and the rules shall be taken in the clerk's office on the rule days in the same manner and under the same regulations heretofore prescribed for the district courts.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that every clerk of a circuit court shall enter into bond with security, and renew the same, for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, and proceedings shall be had thereon in the same manner and under the same regulations prescribed in the case of the clerks for the courts of quarter sessions.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the general court constituted by the act aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to award execution and enforce all decrees and judgments which may have been or shall be entered in the present general court before the act takes effect, in the same manner as the present general court could have done had not the act been made for establishing circuit courts; and any cause now depending in any district court may by consent of the parties be adjourned to the general court established by said recited act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the circuit judges to be appointed under the act aforesaid, shall have the same power to award a change of venue for the same causes and under the same regulations as the district judges would have had if the act establishing circuit courts had not been passed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said recited act to establish circuit courts shall be in force from and after the passage of this act; and the circuit judges to be appointed by virtue of the said recited act, shall meet at the state house in Frankfort on the fourth Monday in January next, and hold a general court in addition to the terms directed to be held by said act; and the said judges at the said January term shall fix judicial days if necessary, and shall appoint a clerk and make an allotment of the circuit courts which they shall respectively attend, which allotment shall be entered on the records of the court, and shall be in force until the next May term of said court, when another allotment shall be made according to the provisions and directions of the said recited act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, that the fourth section of the said recited act shall be read and construed to all intents and purposes as if the word "court" followed the word "circuit" wherever the word circuit is made use of in said section.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that the county of Pendleton shall be and is hereby added to the circuit court of the county of Harrison, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that no clerk of the circuit courts shall charge any fee for any service unless such fee be expressly allowed by law, nor shall any clerk of any of the courts of this commonwealth charge for any copy unless such copy be demanded by the party charged, his agent or attorney.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that the assistant judges appointed under the said recited act, shall have for their services two dollars per day each, for each day they shall serve in court, and no more, to be certified by the clerk of their respective counties and paid as quarter session justices now are.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, that where the clerk of any circuit court shall give a certified copy of any decree, judgment, record or proceeding of any quarter session or district court, the papers and records of which courts, or either of them, may be delivered to him pursuant to the directions of the said recited act, the same faith and credit shall be given to such certified copy as to a certified copy of any record or proceedings of the circuit court to which such clerk may belong.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, that the circuit judges to be appointed by the said recited act, shall have the same power to order bail to be taken on

writes or other process which the judges of the district courts have heretofore had, and the assistant judges to be appointed by said act the same power which the quarter session justices have heretofore had.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, that the judges to be appointed by the before recited act shall severally be conservators of the peace, the said circuit judges throughout this commonwealth, and the assistant judges within their respective counties; and process may be taken out and executed in the same manner as is now the case in the district courts; and any assistant judge who shall neglect to act as such for six months together, shall vacate his office in the manner quarter session justices now do.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, that a circuit judge shall have power to take recognizance of special bail in any cause depending in any of the circuit courts, and any assistant judge shall possess the same power in any cause depending in the circuit court to which he belongs.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that so much of every act or acts as directs district courts to be held within this commonwealth, and judges to be appointed for said courts, and so much of every act as authorizes any such district judge to receive any compensation out of the public treasury, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and so much of every act or acts as directs quarter session courts to be held in any county in this commonwealth in which circuit courts are directed to be held by the before recited act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, that any two of the circuit judges shall have power to grant license to persons as attorneys at law, under the same rules and regulations as heretofore.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, that the clerks of the circuit courts shall have the same power to receive the proof or acknowledgment of deeds out of court as the district court clerks now have, and shall transmit to the clerk of the court of appeals a list of all deeds for lands recorded by them in the same manner as the clerks of the quarter session courts now do.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, that the clerk of every circuit court shall keep his office at or within one half mile of the court-house of the county in which the circuit court is held, so soon as the county court, a majority of all the justices of the county being present, shall provide a room for that purpose; and no clerk shall charge any fee for his services so long as he shall fail to comply with the regulations of this act, and their offices shall be examined in the same manner, as is directed by law with respect to the offices of the clerks of the quarter session courts.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, that the clerks of the circuit courts shall be entitled to a reasonable allowance for paper, books and prelates, to be adjudged of and paid for in the same manner as is now directed with respect to the district court clerks.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, that when any person charged with a criminal offence is directed by the said recited act to be removed to a circuit court, such offender shall be removed to the jail of the said circuit court, and there confined till discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, that the county jailor in each county, where a circuit court is directed to be held, shall be the jailor of such circuit court and shall have the custody of all prisoners committed to the jail of his county by the authority of such court, or for trial in the said court, and the judges of such circuit court shall have power to superintend and regulate said jail.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, that the jailor of each county in which a circuit court is held, shall, during his continuance in office, be exempt from serving in the militia, and on juries, he shall attend on the circuit court held in his county when required, and execute the commands of the court from time to time.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, that if for the want of a sufficient jail in any county in which a circuit court is held, it shall be necessary to impress or hire guards for the safe keeping of any prisoner in the said jail, a circuit court or a judge thereof in vacation shall have power and authority to order such jailor to impress or hire such guards, and the said court shall certify to the county court the amount of the allowance to said guards, which it shall be the duty of the justices of the county court to order to be paid out of the county levy.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, that the laws now in force concerning the escapes of debtors and other prisoners committed to any county or district jail shall be construed to extend and apply to the circuit jails.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, that the clerk of any examining court which may be held in any county in which no circuit court is directed to be held, shall transmit a copy of the depositions and proceedings against any criminal ordered to be removed to the circuit court to which the said county belongs, to the commonwealth's attorney of such circuit court, within the time they have hitherto been directed to be transmitted to the attorney general.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted,

that the clerk of the Franklin district court, shall deliver all the papers, records and things belonging to his office to the clerk of the general court; and the said general court shall have the same power to hear and determine all cause now before the said Franklin district court, and to enforce all judgments and decrees of the said Franklin district court, as the said Franklin district court would have had if the before recited act had not been passed; and it shall be the duty of those persons who are at present clerks of the district courts where the consent of both parties to the adjournment of a suit now depending in the said courts to the general court shall be produced, to deliver to such person as the said parties shall direct, the papers in such suit, which the said person shall give a receipt for, and shall deliver the said papers to the clerk of the general court within twenty days after the date of the said receipt, and on failure to do so shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars to be recovered as in other cases.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, that the present clerks of the quarter session and district courts shall have full and complete power and authority to issue all process both in civil and criminal cases, until the first term of the circuit courts in the respective circuits, as the circuit court clerks shall possess, when they shall be appointed; and the said district and quarter session clerks shall make such process returnable to the first day of the next circuit court to be held in his county instead of the quarter session court; and in criminal cases to the said circuit court instead of the district court.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, that all causes now depending in the court of appeals which would by law be remandable to any district or quarter session court, shall be transmitted by the court of appeals to the circuit court of the county in which such district or quarter session court would have been held in case this act had not been passed, and such circuit court shall have the same power to proceed therein as if such causes or proceedings had originated in such circuit court.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, that each circuit court shall make a reasonable allowance to their jailor for his daily attendance on the court when required, not exceeding one dollar per day, which shall be certified to the auditor of public accounts and paid out of the treasury.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, that the general court shall have the same power to receive and record deeds and other instruments of writing, as the court of appeals now has, and the clerk of the said general court shall receive the acknowledgment or proof thereof in his office in the same manner the clerk of the court of appeals now has, and shall transmit a list thereof to the clerk of the court of appeals, in the manner the circuit court clerks are directed by this act.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, that the time of holding the circuit courts & county courts in the county of Scott shall be altered from the second Monday to the fourth Monday in each month, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the circuit courts for the counties of Bourbon and Nicholas shall be held on the third Monday in November instead of the first Monday in August. And the circuit court for Harrison county shall be held on the first Monday in February, June and September. And the quarter sessions court for Bracken county shall be held on the fourth Monday in March, June and September. And the circuit court for Jefferson county shall be held on the first Monday in March, June and September.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, that the assistant judges to be appointed under this act shall reside within the bounds of the circuit to which they are appointed.

Sec. 34. Be it further enacted, that so much of the said recited act as is contrary to or comes within the purview of this act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

LETTER
FROM THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
ACCOMPANYING
HIS REPORT,
Prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

Treasury Department,
December 16, 1802.

Sir,
I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
The hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of

the act, supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

The permanent revenue of the United States, exclusively of fees, fines and penalties, which in a general view of the subject, may be omitted, consist of duties on merchandise and tonnage, proceeds of the sales of public lands, and duties on postage.

The duties on postage, which were, in the annual report of last year, estimated at 50,000 dollars, have during the year ending on the 30th of September last, yielded 50,500 dollars. The decrease of ship letters, the extension of the establishment through unproductive roads, and the acceleration of the progress of the mail, may, however, cause some defalcation in the receipts of the ensuing year.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-two dollars and eight cents have been received during the same year, on account of public lands; of which sum, 17,162 dollars and 50 cents were paid in the treasury, in evidence of the public debt, and 179,575 dollars and 52 cents in specie. The local situation of the land offices not having yet rendered it practicable to draw the balance from the receivers of public monies.

Three hundred and forty thousand acres of land have been sold for six hundred and eighty thousand dollars, during the year ending on the 31st day of October last; of which quantity, near ninety-seven thousand acres were sold on account of pre-emption, claimed by purchasers under John Clevies Symmes, and two hundred and forty-three thousand acres, are the result of current sales. The annexed statement (A) designates the quantities respectively sold in the several districts, and the annual payments receivable on account of the balance of nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars, due on these and on the preceding sales.

From these several results, it appears probable that the annual receipts under this head, will not, on an average, fall short of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, at which they have been estimated.

Although it had been anticipated that the receipts in the treasury, on account of duties on merchandise and tonnage, could not for the present year, be effected by the restoration of peace in Europe, yet the sum actually paid has exceeded the most sanguine expectations—Twelve millions, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been received during the course of the year ending on the 30th day of September last; a sum larger by two millions of dollars, than the amount received for the same duties during the preceding or any other year; and which exceeds, by twelve hundred thousand dollars, the aggregate heretofore collected, in any one year, on account of both the import and the internal duties, repealed by an act of last session.

This excess, which had not been calculated upon is considered, alone, as amply sufficient to cover any possible defalcation, which might, during the next and ensuing year, reduce that branch of the revenue below the year's estimate of nine millions five hundred thousand dollars. Such defalcation is not, however, apprehended, for although there are not yet sufficient data, precisely to ascertain the effect of peace on the amount of duties, those which are in the possession of this Department, tend to corroborate the presumption, that that sum at least, (nine millions and an half) will hereafter be annually received. The statement (B) which exhibits a comparative view of that revenue, for each quarter during the last two years, shows that the amount of duties accrued during the nine first months of the present year, exceeds eleven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and after deducting three millions five hundred thousand dollars, amount of debentures issued during the same period, on account of the re-exportation of foreign goods, leaves for those three quarters, a balance of more than seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars, subject to no other deduction than the expenses of collection: and from the knowledge already obtained of the importations during the present quarter, as well as from the gradual diminution of re-exportations, no doubt remains that the nett revenue accruing during the whole year will exceed the estimate.

From present appearances, the whole of the permanent REVENUES of the United States may therefore be reasonably computed at ten milli-

ons of dollars,—of which sum, seven millions three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, and two millions seven hundred thousand dollars are applicable to the current expenses of government.

According to the estimates for the year 1803, those expenses will, exclusively of a sum of 180,000 dollars, wanted to cover the Navy deficiencies of the years 1801 and 1802, but including sundry permanent appropriations which make no part of the annual estimates, amount to 2,660,000 dollars: to wit.

For the Civil Department, DOl.	
& all Domestic Expenses of a Civil nature	680,000
For expences attending the intercourse with foreign Nations, including prize causes and Barbary Powers	250,000
For the Military and Indian departments	830,000
For the Naval establishment, calculated on a supposition that six frigates shall be kept in constant employment,	900,000

Dollars, 2,660,000

Neither the payments due on account of the convention with Great Britain, and which will, for three years, amount annually to eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, nor the instalments and interests due on account of the 200,000 dollars loan obtained from the State of Maryland, for the City of Washington, are included in that calculation: as they may be defrayed out of the following resources which make no part of the PERMANENT REVENUES, viz.

1st. The surplus of specie in the treasury which, as the whole amount there will not at the close of the present year, fall much short of five millions of dollars, far exceed the sum which it is prudent to keep.

2dly. The uncollected arrears of the DIRECT TAX, estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

And 3dly. The outstanding uncollected INTERNAL DUTIES, amounting to near seven hundred thousand dollars.

The only embarrassment experienced during the course of last year, arose from the difficulty of procuring the remittances necessary to meet the large instalments of the debt due in Holland. The impossibility of obtaining bills on that country, to the amount wanted by government, and the loss which, on account of the rate of exchange, must be incurred by remitting circuitously through England, induced the secretary of the treasury to recommend, in a report to the commissioners of the SINKING FUND (marked C) a recourse to bank stock as the most favorable mode of remitting.

Of the five thousand shares in the stock of the bank of the United States, originally subscribed by the United States, 2,780 shares had been sold in the year 1796, by virtue of the act, intitled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States;" and for the purpose of discharging a part of the debt due to the bank. The remaining 2,220 shares were now, under the same authority, sold at 45 per cent. advance: the 1,287,600 dollars which they produced were, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, applied towards discharging an equal amount of that part of the debt, which had become due to the bank before or during the year 1796, and the purchaser of the stock, sold, at the same time, to the treasury, an equal sum in bills on Holland at 41 cents per guilder; the securing of which large amount, at that rate, was the inducement on the part of government to dispose of the bank stock on those terms. As the dividend usually received on the bank stock sold, and the annual interest payable on the debt due to the bank, thus extinguished, were nearly equal, the July half yearly dividend on the stock, was in fact the premium paid for the purpose of effecting the remittance; and government has thereby been enabled to obtain, without raising the price of exchange, the whole amount wanted to meet the payments due in Holland, till the month of September 1803.

Exclusively of, and in addition to the debt of 1,287,600 dollars thus paid to the bank, out of the proceeds of the sale of bank shares—a sum of eight millions three hundred and thirty four thousand seven hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty nine cents, has been paid out of the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, and the

payments in part of the principal of the debt, made during the same period, have been as followeth.—

	Dolls.	Cts.
1st. The payments on account of the principal and interest of the Domestic Debt, have been	4,628,105	39
From which deducting one year's interest on the same, Leaves a sum applied to the reimbursement of the six per cent and deferred stock of	3,470,259	75
2d. Paid to foreign officers, and for the registered debt,	1,157,845	64
3d. Principal of domestic loans, (exclusively of the 1,287,600 dollars paid out of the proceeds of bank shares)	9,603	18
4th. Evidences of public debt paid for lands,	202,400	
5th. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the foreign debt have been,	17,162	50
From which sum deducting 1 year's interest and charges, equal to	3,310,874	32
And on account of the different rates at which bills have been purchased, & of sundry bills returned for non-payment, and now in suit, a further sum of	462,731	
Leaves applicable to the payment of the principal,	82,284	98
Amounting altogether to four millions, one hundred and fifty two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and sixty-six cents.	545,015	98
And if to that sum shall be added the dollars paid on account of the principal of the debt due to the bank, out of the proceeds of the sale of the bank shares the total amount of debt extinguished during the year, will be found to be	2,765,858	34
The balance of specie in the treasury which on the first day of October 1801, amounted to 2,948,718 dollars and 73 cents, had increased on the first day of October 1802, to the sum of 4,539,675 dollars and 37 cents, making a difference in favor of the treasury, of 1,590,956 dollars and 84 cents; which last sum added to the above mentioned payment of 4,152,869 dollars and 66 cents made out of the treasury on account of the principal of the public debt, makes an actual difference in favor of the United States, of more than five millions, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, during that year.	4,152,869	66
The payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first day of April 1801, to the thirtieth day of September 1802, (exclusively of, and in addition to the bank debt, discharged out of the proceeds of bank shares) amounts to	1,287,000	
Dolls. 5,339,886	44	
Viz.		
On account of the domestic debt,	1,334,942	81
On account of the foreign debt,	3,302,543	63
And in repayment of temporary loans,	702,400	
And if to that sum shall be added, the increase of specie in the treasury, during the same period, which (as the amount on the 1st of April 1801, did not exceed 1,794,044 dollars and 85 cents) amounts to	5,339,886	44
Difference in favor the United States for those eighteen months will be found equal to eight millions, eighty-	8,085,517	16

five thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and sixteen cents.

Of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars for the principal and interest of the Public Debt, near three millions, nine hundred thousand dollars will be wanted to pay the interest which falls due in the year 1803, and the residue, amounting to three millions, four hundred thousand dollars may be considered as the sum applicable, during that year to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt.

From all which it results that so long as the United States shall not be afflicted by any unforeseen calamity, and whilst the public expenditures shall be kept within their present limits, there does not appear any necessity for encreasing the public revenue.

All which is most respectfully submitted by
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department,
Dec. 16, 1802.

TO JOSEPH H. DAVEISS, Esq.

SIR,
When an individual offers himself for the suffrages of the people, that people have a right to demand an honest avowal of his political opinions. As their dearest interests, their political honor and consistency are placed at his disposal, it is their right, it is their duty to make the enquiry, and he can have no negative right to dissent from it. If he refuses, you must admit, the presumption arises that his opinions do not accord with those of the people; and that he believes a declaration of them would be detrimental to his election. For if this were not your opinion, why would your political confession of faith, have accompanied the letter, which announced your pretensions to a seat in congress? You have too much knowledge now to be informed that no people ever rejected a man, because his opinions were similar to their own; and too much understanding to believe that a free people will ever elect a candidate to office whose political opinions are avowedly opposed to their own.

In pursuance then of the duties which the high character of a citizen imposes upon me, I now call upon you for a more full and explicit avowal of your political opinions, than has yet appeared before the public. I am anxious that my representative should carry into the bosom of congress those principles which every republican would cherish. And I cannot be silent when a candidate is about to enter that body in a dubious character.

The voice of fame hath declared that your political opinions have vibrated; and that you have neither been consistent with yourself, nor at all times friendly to the politics of Mr. Jefferson. Satisfactory information must therefore be given whether you are displeased with Mr. Adams because he is out of office, or pleased with Mr. Jefferson because he is in it. I am well aware sir, that it is natural for some characters to worship the rising sun; but I do not therefore conclude that it is generous to kick at the fallen. I wish you to give me some information upon this subject. And perhaps you will without my requesting it, tell me when, or how, or for what good reason, you so suddenly have acquired all this attachment to the present administration.

To return to the voice of fame. It further instructs me to enquire, whether you did not at Danville, make a long speech in defence of the British treaty? Whether you have not considered the Alien and Sedition Bills as constitutional? Whether you did not approve the administration of John Adams? And have not repeatedly declared your disapprobation of that of Mr. Jefferson? Whether you have not declared the law repealing the act which authorized John Adams' midnight appointments to be unconstitutional?—And when elected into congress intend to oppose the present administration?

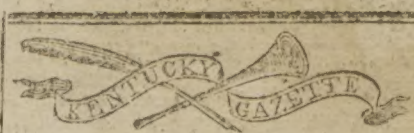
If your opinions upon these subjects are conformable to those of the people, you can have no objection to declare them; because the declaration would promote your election. If, however, you give no answer, I shall consider you unable to make a satisfactory one. I shall consider you an outward republican, and at heart a federalist. I shall believe you have used the general expressions of Mr. Jefferson, which all parties affect to admire, to cloak your real principles. And I shall conclude that as you have commenced your career with deceit, you will end by betraying.

SC. EVOLA.

STRAYED or Stolen from Lexington on the evening of the 23d inst.

A BAY HORSE,
Upwards of fifteen hands high, five years old last spring, a few white hairs in his forehead, paces and trots, pretty valuable, no brands at this time recollected. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me near Lexington.

JOHN MURPHY.
Jan 31, 1803.



LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1803.

We are just now informed that the office of the clerk of the county and quarter session court for this county, was last night entirely consumed by fire, together with all the records and papers.

On the first of January a dinner was given at Natchez, to W. C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi territory, by the officers of the first battalion of the second regiment of militia. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank. The following is selected as congenial to the sentiments of the inhabitants on the Western waters.

The COMMERCE of the MISSISSIPPI AND DESTRUCTION TO THE POWER THAT MOLESTS IT.

NATCHEZ, January 8.
MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.
Wednesday, January 5, 1803.

Resolved, by the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory in general assembly convened, That it is expedient for this legislature to express their sentiments respecting the discontinuance of the place of deposit for American merchandizes and effects at the port of New Orleans.

Resolved, That the governor of this territory be requested to forward the following memorial, to our delegate in Congress, to be by him presented to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

MEMORIAL
Of the legislative council, and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.
Your memorialists beg leave to express their feelings and sentiments relative to an event, by which the interests of Western America in general, and of this Territory in particular, are materially affected. While the treaty of San Lorenzo et Real, secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a convenient place of deposit for the merchandizes and effects of American traders, it politically incorporated this country as a part of the United States. Under this auspicious change, we saw our trade flourishing, our property rising rapidly in value, and we felicitated ourselves in being the free and happy citizens of an independent republic.—Reposing in national faith for a continued observation of stipulated privileges, we had indulged the sanguine expectation, that this state of prosperity would not have been soon interrupted.

The motives which may have influenced the Spanish government, to withhold from us a place of deposit, are a subject of conjecture; but no doubt can exist as to the act itself being a direct infraction of our treaty with that nation.

A recent order by the government of Louisiana, prohibiting all intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Spain, has considerably increased the embarrassment upon our trade, and breathes a spirit of still greater enmity to the United States.

Your memorialists, conscious of the wisdom, justice and energy of the general government, rest assured, that no succour will be withheld which existing circumstances may require; and so far as may depend on ourselves, WE TENDER TO OUR COUNTRY OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary, to vindicate the honor and protect the interest of the United States.

(Signed)
WILLIAM GORD. FORMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ELLIS,
President of the Council.

Attest,
FELIX HUGHES,
Secretary to the Council.

The following interesting intelligence was received at the office of the Constitutional Conservator, and published in a handbill on Monday evening, the third instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Under date of the 16th inst. the Intendent General of these provinces, tells me that the citizens of the United States of America, can have no commerce with his majesty's subjects they only having the free navigation of the river, for the exportation of the fruits and produce of their establishments to foreign countries, and the importation of what they may want from them—as such, I charge you so far as respects you, to be zealous and vigilant, with particular care, that them inhabitants, neither purchase or sell anything to the shipping, flat bottom'd boats, barges, or any other smaller vessels that may go along the river, destined for the American possessions, or proceeding from them, that they shall be informed of it, for their due compliance of the same.

(Signed)
CARLOS DE GRANDPRE.
Baton Rouge,
December 22, 1802.

FRANKFORT, January 28.
Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated January 7th, 1803.

"I write you in a moment, which seems pregnant with great events.—You must, no doubt, have been apprised of an order of the Spanish government of Louisiana, dated on the 18th of October, 1802, by which we are denied a place of deposit on the banks of the Mississippi within his Catholic Majesty's dominions. As a farther indication of the inimical disposition of that power to the interests of the United States, I enclose you a second order of that government, which goes to deny us all intercourse with said power.

"These measures have had great effect upon the minds of the citizens of this place. The territorial legislature have taken up the subject, and forwarded a memorial to the general government, in which they 'tender their lives and fortunes in support of such measures as congress may deem necessary to vindicate the honor, and protect the interests of the United States'. We are sensible of our own internal weakness; and detached as we are from our parent state, an immediate assistance in case of emergency, is rendered impracticable. Yet, did we not view it as an act which would subject us to the censure of the general government, I am almost induced to believe we should attempt to force a compliance of national stipulations. We look on you as being equally interested in the trade of the Mississippi, and having been injured to dangers and hardships, and given a noble specimen of military prowess, our hopes should necessity require, are confided in you, and the rest of our Ohio brethren. The very name of a Kentuckian would strike the timid mind of a Spaniard with terror.—But the French, a warlike people, are hourly expected in New-Orleans—I wish the general government did not stand in the way of an immediate movement—for there will be no security to the commerce of Western America, until the Mississippi shall give the boundaries to the Union."

House of Representatives of the United States.
Friday, December 31, 1802.

A confidential message was received from the president, inclosing a letter, from the governor of the Mississippi Territory with an accompanying letter received by him from the governor of Louisiana.

The galleries were cleared, and the doors remained shut until half past two o'clock.

Thursday, January 6, 1803.

Mr. Griswold moved resolutions to the following effect, with a view to refer them to the committee of the whole house.

1. Resolved, that the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

2. Resolved, that the navigation of that river has been obstructed by recent irregular measures carried on at New-Orleans.

3. Resolved, that the right of the people of the United States to the free navigation of that river, ought never to be abandoned.

4. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what legislative measures are necessary to secure the free navigation of that river.

The question was put on taking these resolutions into consideration, and lost. Ayes 32—Noes 50.

Mr. Randolph then called for the order of the day on the confidential message of the president, respecting New-Orleans; on which the galleries were cleared at about half past one o'clock, and the doors remained closed the remainder of the day.

Friday, January 7.
The galleries were cleared about half past 11 o'clock, when the house went into a committee of the whole on the president's message and the documents transmitted therewith.

Mr. Randolph's motion made on the 5th instant with closed doors, was read as follows:

Resolved, That this house receive with great sensibility the information of a disposition in certain officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi, as secured to the United States by the most solemn stipulations:

That, adhering to that humane and wise policy which ought ever to characterize a free people, and by which the United States have always professed to

be governed; willing, at the same time, to ascribe this breach of compact, to the unauthorized misconduct of certain individuals, rather than to the want of good faith on the part of his Catholic Majesty; and relying with perfect confidence on the vigilance and wisdom of the executive, they will wait the issue of such measures as that department of the government shall have pursued for asserting the rights and vindicating the injustice of the United States.—Holding it to be their duty, at the same time, to express their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries, and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Mississippi, as established by existing treaties.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6.

We understand that the Executive have received authentic information, that the late suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans was undertaken without orders from the Spanish Government, and that the measure had been immediately communicated to the Governor of Cuba, who has a superintending authority over Louisiana, as it doubtless was to the Spanish Government. It is certain also that the Governor at New-Orleans, who has no authority over the officer from whom the suspension issued, objected to the measure. Under these circumstances and the interpositions of our own Government, it may be reasonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and amicably adjusted.

We understand that the president of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate, James Monroe, as minister, extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the First Consul of France, and to the court of Madrid, in associating with our ministers to France and Spain, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Capt. Holtz of the ship Friendship, arrived at New-York on the 21st November, in the English channel, he spoke a Swedish 44 gun frigate from Barcelona, bound to Sweden, from whom he learnt that an American frigate had lately fallen in with and captured a Tripolitan frigate in the Mediterranean. The Swedish captain received this intelligence from an American frigate.

The news which we stated yesterday on the authority of captain Graham, is this day confirmed, Capt. Whedon, of the brig Harriot, arrived here yesterday from St. Croix, informs us, that a few days since, he spoke the ship Fane, Jones 50 tons from Amsterdam, for Philadelphia, the commander of which informed him that five thousand French troops were embarking at Rotterdam for the river St. Mary's.

N. Y. GAZ.

ON the 14th day of February next, will be sold at public sale on the different premises, for cash in hand, the right, title and interest of Andrew Holmes to the following property, to wit:

THE HOUSES AND LOTS OF GROUND

Now occupied by the said Holmes on main street, Lexington. Also at the same place will be sold

FOUR FEATHER BEDS AND FURNITURE,

SIX TABLES AND ONE DOZEN AN HALF OF CHAIRS.

ALSO ONE SORREL HORSE AND BAY MARE, AND A VERY LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN.

Also the LOT or GROUD on which the Tan Yard, Bark House and Shop are erected, together with the stock of LEATHER & BARK and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also the BREW HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on which it stands, together with the BREW KETTLE and TUBS thereto belonging, and an unimproved LOT next below where James Lonney now lives. Should the above property not sell for four hundred and ninety pounds, on the same day will be sold as aforesaid, that SQUARE of GROUND and BUILDINGS, beginning on Main & Mill streets & down Main street to Mrs. Parker's lots, with her lots to Short street, with Short street to Mill street, and with Mill street to the beginning. Taken in execution and sold to satisfy Telfair's administrators, their debt and costs.

C. CARR, D. S.
For W. CARR, 2.
20th January, 1803.

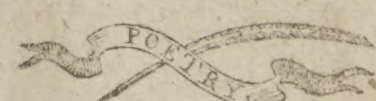
HEMP FOUND.

FOUND in Garrard county, near the mouth of Hickman about the first of September last.

A BAIL OF HEMP.

The owner may get it by applying to the subscriber, living in Shreeve's mill, Jefferson county.

ARMISTEAD REA
Jan. 26, 1803.



TAKE TIME TO THINK ABOUT IT.

YE lasses gay in beauty's bloom
All blithe and debonaire,
Think not too boldly I presume,
In warning thus the fair.

When beauty rises to the view,
The men will gaze—ne'er doubt it—
This maxim mind—when they pursue—
Take time to think about it.

When every flattering art they try,
And praise your shape and air—
Your blooming cheeks and sparkling
eye—
Take heed, dear girls, beware.

The honey of your rosy lip
They'll strive to gain, ne'er doubt it;
Yet ere you let them have a sip,
Take time and think about it.

But when the constant lover woos,
Endow'd with manly sense,
Then listen to his tender vows,
With trifling forms dispense.

He'll scorn to flatter or deceive,
If worthy—never doubt it;
Your hand to touch then freely give,
Nor think too long about it.

DIVERSITY.

Mr. Fox (in a late election) having
applied to a Westminster shopkeeper
for his vote and interest, the man pro-
duced a *bullet*, with which he said he
was ready to oblige him. Mr. Fox
thanked him for his kindness, but said
he would by no means deprive him of
it, as he presumed it was a family
piece.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia,
at our shop, near the Stray-Pen,
Lexington, and to be sold for Cash
Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE.

AND W. McALLA & Co.

IN THE PRESS,

And will shortly be published,

A

REPORT OF THE CAUSES,

DETERMINED BY THE LATE

SUPREME COURT,

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY;

AND BY THE

COURT OF APPEALS,

IN WHICH THE TITLES TO LAND WERE

IN DISPUTE.

By JAMES HUGHES.

Proposals for publishing this work
by subscription, were circulated
nearly two years ago, under the sig-
nature of Thomas Todd and James
Hughes, it having been the inten-
tion of Colonel Todd, to join in the
work.

In order to enable Mr. Bradford,
to know who to deliver books to as
subscribers, it will be necessary for
those Gentlemen who have subscrip-
tion papers to forward them to him.

This volume contains the Causes
decided from the establishment of
the District Court on the Western
waters, to the end of the March
Term of the Court of Appeals, in
the year 1801.

The Author is preparing materi-
als for a second volume, which will
probably be published in the begin-
ning of the next year.

Lexington, January 12, 1803

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOSEPH TIL-
FORD deceased, late of Lexington,
either by bond, note or book account,
are requested to make payment im-
mediately. Also those having de-
mands against said decedent, are re-
quested to bring them forward pro-
perly authenticated, in order that
arrangements may be made for pay-
ment, by

JESSE LAMME, Adm.
Fayette county, }
January 10, 1803. } 3w

RALPH NAILOR,

Who formerly lived Kentucky, di-
ed in December 1799, in Jones coun-
ty, North Carolina. If he has any
heirs in this state, they may hear of
something to their advantage by ap-
plying at this office.

PAINE'S RIGHTS OF MAN,
For sale at this Office.

CASE.

Will be given for a likely
NEGRO WOMAN,
Between the age of 16 and 25 years
She must be well recommended.—
Enquire of the Printer or of
JACOB TODD HUNTER,
in Jefferson county.
January 1, 1803.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.
Have just received on consignment,
a quantity of
WINE, RUM, AND FISH OIL,
Which they will sell on a moderate
advance for CASH only.

They have also on hand
SPANISH ACID, by the quart or
cask. And expect by the first arriv-
als to receive
SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLAN-
KETS & other woollens, SPA-
NISH and FRENCH
INDIGO.
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN
JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this
day expired—All those indebted to
said firm either by bond, note or
book account, are requested to make
immediate payment to John Jordan
Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps
will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.
N. B. The business in future will
be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who
has a

Large and General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which he is prepared to dispose of
on the most reasonable terms for
Cash, Country Linen, or ap-
proved produce.—No Credit.
Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,
Has just received in addition to his
former assortment, the following
MERCHANDISE,
Viz.

Fine Cloths and Cassimers,
Coarse do. and Coatings,
Elastic do. and Flannels,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Furred Stockings and Gloves,
Worsted and Cotton Stockings,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Swan'down,
Velvets, Thicksets and Corduroys,
Irish Linens and Calicoes,
Umbrellas,
Blistered Steel,
Pennsylvania made Axes and Cast-
ings,
Madder and Indigo,
Coperas and Allum,
Mace and Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Green and Bohea Tea,
Pewter and Tin ware,
Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts,
White and Coloured furr Trim-
mings,
Lace and Edgings,
Spelling Books,
Slates,
Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most re-
duced prices for Cash, or approved
Country Produce.

CLARKSVILLE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of
the Board of Trustees, of the Town
of Clarksville, will be sold at public
auction, in the town of Jefferson-
ville, all the unfold inn and out
LOTS of the said town of Clark-
ville. The sale will commence on
Monday the twenty-first day of
March next, at 10 o'clock. A cre-
dit of twelve months will be given—
bond and approved security will be
required.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM CLARKE, S. T. C.
Clarksville, }
Dec. 22d, 1802. } 2m

TAKEN up by CLEAVER HOR-
REL living on Harrod's fork of Cro-
cus, Adair county, one BAY FIL-
LY, one year old last spring, brand-
ed on the near shoulder and thigh,
thus S, no other marks; appraised
to gl. this 22d day of November,
1802.

JAMES GILMER, J.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pre-
sents his most grateful acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public in
general, for the notice which they have
been pleased to take of his humble at-
tempt to facilitate the grammatical in-
struction of youth, and hopes for a con-
tinuance of their patronage to a second
edition, which he has just published with
considerable improvements, in conform-
ity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure cop-
ies of the new edition, may be supplied
at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr.
Jordan's Stores in Lexington.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.
Have just received from Philadelphia
in addition to their former as-
sortment,

Irish Linens,
Worsted Hosiery,
Coarse Mullins,
Mullin Shawls,
Black Bombazettes,
Hyson and } TEAS,
Imperial }
Madeira, }
Sherry, and } WINES,
London Particular }
4-4 proof French Brandy,
Mustard in bottles,
Alfice,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves and Mace,
Spirits of Turpentine and Turpen-
tine Varnish,
Coperas and Glue,
1-2 pint and quart Tumblers,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs,
14 by 14 & 19 by 20 Coach Glafs,
Gallon,
Half-Gallon and } BOTTLES,
Quart }
Queen's Ware,
Dishes assorted,
Vegetable and Sauce do. do.
Plates assorted,
China Cups and Saucers,
White and Enamelled Queen's
Ware do. assorted,
Enamelled Teapots and Sugar Dish-
es,
Bowls and Mugs,
Cotton and Wool Cards assorted,
Sheet Copper, Brads, and Iron,
Millington and German Steel,
Mill and Crosscut Saws.

BOOKS,
Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Sheridan's & Entick's Dictionaries,
Young's Latin do.
Guthrie's Grammar,
Ferguson's Astronomy & Lectures,
Vatell's Law of Nations,
Duncan's Logic,
Scott's Lessons,
Columbian Orator,
American Selection & Preceptor,
Gibson's Surveying,
Staunton's Embassy,
Clarke's Homer and Virgil,
Greek Testaments,
School-masters Assistant,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling Books, &c. &c.
Which they will sell on the most
moderate terms for Cash, Country
Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1802.

N. B. Have on hand a large quan-
tity of Mixed and Drab Plains,
Halfthicks, and Coatings, which will
be sold very low by wholesale or re-
tail.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,

2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the
county of Bourbon, in the forks of
Brush creek and Hinkton near Mil-
lerburg, entered on a military war-
rant early in 1780, surveyed and pa-
tented in the name of Joseph Chew,
and by said Chew, conveyed in trust
to Robert and John Watts, of the
city of New-York. The good qual-
ity and convenient situation of this
tract of Land is so generally known,
that a particular description would
be unnecessary, as it is presumable
those inclined to purchase will ex-
amine it. It will be divided if re-
quired.

The subscriber will sell it at pri-
vate sale, and if not disposed of soon-
er, it will be offered publicly at the
Paris District court in March next,
where the title papers by application
may be seen, and due attendance
will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.
30th Oct. 1802.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on
Cumberland River, including the Big
Eddie creek on both sides, and ad-
joining the tract on which the Seat
of Justice for Livingston county is
established, known by the name of
Eddieville. Also,

1000 acres on Tradewater.

The above lands were entered,
surveyed, and patented in the name
of Whitehead Coleman, of the Vir-
ginia Continental Line, and are said
to be of the first quality in that part
of the country, both as to soil and
situation—Reference may be had to
the office of Col. Richd. C. Ander-
son, who located and surveyed them.
—For terms apply to the subscriber
in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

** If the above lands are not
fold before the 1st day of January
1803, they will be leased on certain
terms—Apply as above.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now
opening,
A large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Cassimers,
Swansdowns,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Fancy and Constitution Cords,
Velvets and Thicksets,
Camblets,
Wildbores,
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,
Callimancoes,
Bombazeens and Bombazettes,
Checks and Cotton Stripes,
Jeans and Fullians,
Boglepores,
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nan-
keens,
Ginghams,
Dimities,
Merrill's Vestings,
Mantuas, Lutefirings, Taffeties,
Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.
Perfians,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambricks,
Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and
Book Mullins,
Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handker-
chiefs,
Do. Bordered Shawls,
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall &
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls,
Cotton do.
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handker-
chiefs,
Coarse Mullins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Ribbands,
Gloves,
Laces and Edgings,
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,
Turkey Red,
Groceries,
Stationary,
Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
Queens and Glafs wares,
6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and
Brads,
Castings.

ALL of which they are determin-
ed to sell at the most reduced prices
for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or
HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN
JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN
JORDAN JUN. either by bond,
note or book account, are request-
ed to come and pay off the same, as
'tis not reasonable further indul-
gence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL

BROWN, for medical services, will please

call on me, in Lexington, and either

pay off their accounts, or give due-bills

—Dr. Brown being determined to have

a final settlement of all his accounts,

hopes, that those who do not find it con-
venient at present to make payment,

will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

ENTERTAINMENT,

Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public in general, that he

has taken that commodious framed

house lately occupied by Mrs. M'

Nair on Main-street, opposite the

Court-house; where he is furnished

with convenient rooms, good beds,

and a large stable with separate stalls

for the accommodation of travellers.

As it will be his principal object to

furnish both house and stable with

every necessary the country will af-
ford, he hopes for the patronage of

a generous public, and assures them

no exertion shall be wanting on his

part to make their situation agreea-
ble.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

TAKEN up by LEWIS NOEL,

living 1-2 miles from Curd's Fer-
ry, in Jefferson County, a light bay

or sorrel HORSE, about 8 or nine

years old—no brands perceivable;

one saddle spot on each side of his

back, with a small star and snip, the

off hind foot clubbed, shod all round,

fifteen hands high, his thigh galled

on the near side—appraised to fifty

dollars.

JOHN LOWERY.

Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Apply to the Printer hereof.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.

BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be
given for
COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES
By the subscriber, who will in the
course of a short time, have all kinds
of

BRUSHES

For sale, on more reasonable terms,
and will warrant them as good, if
not superior to any brought or im-
ported here. He hopes the people
of this state, will pay some attention
to having them, or have it done by
their domestics, in order to encour-
age manufactures in their own
country, particularly as they are an
article so easily saved.

They will answer as well taken
off after the hogs are scalded, as be-
fore, and those of a hog one year old
will do, that is, all that are bristles,
short and long—I will take them
uncombed, the price agreeable to the
situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY,

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite

Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, on

Main street.

Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been
committed on the mail, on its pas-
sage from Frankfort, in the state of
Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the
state of Tennessee, and a reward
of 100 dollars offered by the Post-
master at Frankfort, in behalf of the
Postmaster General, or the apprehen-
sion and conviction of the villain
who perpetrated it. Now be it known
that by virtue of the power vested
in the Postmaster general by an act
of the Congress of the United States
I do hereby confirm and ratify the
act of the Postmaster at Frankfort,
and do offer an additional reward of
100 dollars for the recovery of the
mail at the same time that the offend-
er is apprehended and convicted of
the crime, or 100 dollars for the
recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Washington }

City, November 16 1802. }

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Macon County ss.

October term 1802.

Samuel Smith, complainant,

Against

William Wood; Simon Ken- } Defen-

ton and Others, } dants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that the defendant Simon Ken-
ton, is not an inhabitant of this com-
monwealth, and he having failed to ap-
pear and file his answer, agreeable to law
and the rules of this court; on motion
of the complainant by his attorney, it
is ordered, that unless the said defend-
ant shall appear here on the first day
of the next April term, in person, or by
some attorney of said court, and file his
answer to the complainant's bill, the same
shall be taken as confessed; and it is
further ordered, that a copy of this
order be advertised for two months
successively in some public authorized
paper, and that another be posted at the
door of the court-house in the town of
Washington, and a third posted at the
door of the Baptist meeting-house in said
town, some Sunday immediately after
divine service.

A copy. Teste

Tho. Marshall Jun. c.m.c.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this
town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and
at present by Mr. Bellum, consisting of Two
New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars,
a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke
House, and Three Lots belonging to the
above premises. Also two hundred acres of
GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the
head of Salt River, about seven miles from
this town; the title clear of every kind of
dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will
be given for the payment, and the whole
amount will be received in Produce. The
terms will be made known by application to
Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of
Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.
J. EIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801

THE TRANSYLVANIA

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

CONVENES at the University,

agreeable to the constitution, on

Friday the 23th inst, at 3 o'clock

P. M.

By order of the Officers,

JOHN TILFORD, Sec.

Those honorary members, who
were elected on or before the April
meeting of 1802, will please to for-
ward their dissertations to the se-
cretary by the 29th April inst, and
preclude the inconvenience of
individual application.

J. D.

Lexington, Jan. 18th, 1803.